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### THE NEXT STEP.

The Supreme Court to be Upset-How it is to be Accomplished-Letter from Wendell Phillips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, 19th. The late decisions of the Supreme Court show us that we must henceforth count two of the three great co-equal powers of the Government against us. Henceforth Congress fights alone for the nation against the Supreme Court and the President, leagued in the service of rebeldom. Of course, therefore, the contest grows keener and more equal, and the South takes courage. The North is not discouraged, because she knows her omnipotence, knows that she can crush all the mere forms of gov-ernment when it is necessary so to do in order to secure its great purpose—justice, and the preservation of national existence. This the people mean to do, and will do, unless balked by timid, selüsh, incompetent, and corrupt

The action of the Supreme Court—its dis-loyalty—will not surprise abolitionists; we have tested that bench for thirty years. Ever since Taney—the mere creature of a self-willed Presi-dent—toek his seat there, it has ceased to be an independent branch of the Government, and become the convenient and subtle tool of the executive. Apolitionists well know that, during the whole course of its existence, it has never squared its decisions on the slave question either with justice, the spirit of the Constitution, or even its letter when that favored liberty. While its course on many great issues has been open to grave objection, its record on the negro question is infamous. We use the word deliberately. The use of it in this connection twenty-five years ago won us the unmitigated abuse of the whole American press. We have maturely considered their protest, and remaining of the same opinion still, deliberately repeat the statement. Without limiting the remark to the slave question, we affirm that, on several im-portant subjects, no instinct of freedom has ever led that Court to deviate by accident or for a moment into any decision becoming the American people, their history, Constitution, or Declaration of Independence. An effort would have been made early in the war to remodel the have been made early in the war to remodel the Court, but for a very general distrust of Mr. Lincola's policy in filling vacancies there. Thaddens Stevens, when appealed to in 1862 to neutralize the position of that Bench by adding two or three trustworthy judges, replied:—"Add judges for Abraham to nominate! I had rather risk the Court as it is." Events have confirmed his sagacity, two of Lincoln's nominees having joined the enemy.

If present appearances may be trusted, that Court, like the President, is beneeforth to stand an insurmountable obstacle, as at present con-stituted, to any efficient and safe reconstruction. Thanks to the Dred Scott and other decisions, the bench has long ago lost the sympathy and respect of the masses. General Jackson could not lift Taney to the bench; he could drag the bench down to Taney. There are men whom it is impossible to make respectable, since they have no element to win respect. There is no human institution that the touch of vile men will not defile and degrade it. Ten years ago the final cause of such a creature as Taney was inexplicable. To-day, the mystery is solved. No element less repulsive and discreditable than his character would have sufficed to utterly bankrupt such a power as that Court, which, its pristine vigor-serving tyranny with decorum—might have overawed and misled

the people in this crisis.

It will need but little effort to show the people the true course to be taken in this emergency. The nation must be saved, no matter what or how venerable the foe whose existence goes down before that necessity. The idea of such a court, aloof from all political ambition, far above all party spirit, unimpassioned as justice, was a grand conception. Such a court would have been an invaluable element in our system. Until within some twenty years, the masses have regarded it as a Bench basing its decisions definite, unvarying, and easily understood principles. Of late it is seen to be what it is, a mere appendage to party. Appointed for life, its judges must, of course, often and themselves appurtenant, by their prejudices and associations, to a defeated party. Such is their present position; and, like all tragments and elements the old, disloyal Democratic party, fate is certain. The moment there arises in the Republican ranks a man bold enough to strike, the people will applaud the blow. There will be the same outcry and the same resistance, from the same quarters, as there was when Anti-Slavery first demanded that the nation should mould its form or its spirit. The outery and resistance will be just as vain in this case as la that. The instincts of the masses, the consciences of just men, the spirit of the age, and God's law, all demand that the inspiration and corner-stone of this Government shall be justice. The Constitution, with its time-honored promises held up by the strongest of parties, was as dost in the balance against such a current. This Court will prove the same. The dry-rot of its political subservience has made it an empty form. The wind of the blow that demolished lavery was enough to scatter this obstacle from WENDELL PHRILIPS.

### A Venerable Stove.

The oldest stove in the United States, if not in the world, is that which warms the hall of the Capitol in Virginia, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in 1777, and warmed the house of the Burgesses and the General Assembly for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been upwards of thirty years. It has survived three British Kings, and has been contemporaneous with four monarchies, two republics, and two imperial governments of France. The great Republic of America has been torn by civil war. the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remained unmoved in the midst of all .-Augusta (Ga.) Press.

This venerable stove, about which so many

paragraphs have been written for a long time until recently stood in the rotunda of the Capitol, and warmed only the negro apple and peanut women. The whole Capitol building being now fitted up with a costly and new-fangled steam heating apparatus, the venerable machine that 'warmed the House of Burgesse and the General Assembly for sixty years. stands alone and cold in the east vestibule of the Capitol, dilapidated and disjected, sans pipe sans everything. To judge from its appearance the only recent attention it has received is coat of gas tar, applied, perhaps, by the hand of the Superintendent of Public Buildings. A few days, probably, and its mangled fragments will enrich a Yankee junk shop. Sie transit glori-mundi.—Richmond Times.

# The Cohoes Mastodon.

The Albany orrespondent of the Syracuse

Journal says: "The bones oft he Masto ion exhumed at Cohors lie in state at the Geological Rooms. The bones which were very brittle when for a while exposed to air, have been boiled in glue, and are now as endurable as any other bones. Search is still going on for the wanting parts of the skeleton; but even if they are not found, by the aid of a few counterfeit duplicates, the "animile" will yet be put in standing condition, ten feet and one-half high and fifteen feet long. Professor Hall tells me that it will be nearly a year before this is accomplished. The Professor thinks it impossible he should have belonged to the elephantine genus—if for no other reason, because his teeth bear no resemblance to those of an elephant. I asked Professor Hall how ong ago, in his opinion, this animal existed. ten to thirty thousand years,' was his reply: 'probably about twenty-five thousand.' He says the Hudson has made its channel since that day and hat then through this valley a stream flowed."

### A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Midnight Tragedy near Valparaiso, Indiana-An Infuriated Husband Shoots His Wife and Mother-in-Law, and Fires the House where They Lay-Narrow Escape of a Young Girl from Murder and the Flames.

A fearful tragedy, rivaling in its details the terrible massacre of the Deering family at Philadelphia, during the past year, was enacted at midnight, between Tuesday and Wednesday. The scene of the horrible affair was on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, in Union township, Porter county, Ind., about four miles north of the village of Valparaiso, and thirty-six miles south of Chicago. The murderer is named Chauncey F. Page, a young man of hitherto good standing and considerable means; the victims are his wife, her mother, and a young lady named Miss Ludolph. The two former were not only instantly killed, but their bodies were partially consumed in the burning dwelling, set on fire to cover the fiendish deed; the latter is fearfully mutilated, and not expected to recover. The contemplation of murder in any of its phases is revolting, but the feeling of dismay and terror is heightened tenfold when the tragedy is the result of family differences and infelicities, and involves in its tragic results the lives of the wife and mother of the perpetrator. Powerful, indeed, must have been the incentive, and potent the determination, which lead the intelligent mind to the commission of a deed of cruelty and barbarity like the one under consideration. A man in the prime of life, with an unclouded future before him, blessed with a competency of wealth, and revelling in the health and strength of maturity, ruthlessly imbrues and ensanguines his hands in the blood of his wite, her mother, and an innocent young girl, and then gloating over his dendish act, applies the lucendiary torch to the family habitation, hoping thereby to conceal the evidence of his crime, and efface from all minds the remotest suspicion of his guilt. This is a phase of crime which shocks the sensibilities of the most blunted and perverse, and excites a thrill of horror and dismay in every breast at the crime, and loathing and detestation of the perpetrator. ch was the deed which was enacted Tuesday night. A husband, hitherto respected and esteemed, whose domestic infelicities had occasioned a separation from his wife, acting upon the impulses of an unrestrained imagination wrought up to a paroxysmal intensity by the sense of family troubles, took the life of his wife and her mother, and then fired the house where they resided, leaving nothing to indicate, as he supposed, his connection with the crime. Providence, however, determined otherwise; and through its friendly interposition, one of the victims survives to relate in detail his crime, and expose its enormity and cruelty to those who will not relax their efforts until his apprehension and execution expiate the offense against law and humanity.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

About four miles from Valparaiso, on what known as the "Chicago road," has stood for ten years a low frame farm-house, occupied by Benjamin Long and his wife Emma. The house was situated about forty rods from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and about ten rods from the turnpike in Union township. The country around is exceedingly hilly, and on the verge of a deep ravine, surrounded by stunted undergrowth stood the house. Standing on the spot, the scene is beautiful. Coursing along slowly at your feet is Salt creek a which loses itself in the sinuous stream, forest miles beyond. North of you is dense forest reaching to the limit vision, while away to the south is a level plateau extending to the town of Valparaiso, On the east is a bill about fifty feet in height, through whose centre a passage has been our for the railroad. On the western slope of this hill stood the domicil within whose walls was enacted the double murder. The house itself was, like most farm houses, constructed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the occupants, and consisted of two rooms, a bedroom and kitchen. The surroundings of the house are in a high state of cultivation, the result of years of patient labor. In the kitchen the murder was perpetrated.

THE DEAD.

During the evening Page, the murderer visited Valparaiso on borseback. The last that was seen of him was between 10 and 11 o'clock. at the Gould House, in that village. Here he cit his horse, also his scari, saying he would reurn in a short time, and started away on loot. He reached his residence about midnight. The inmates had all retired. The dwelling is a large farm house, the nearest dwelling being about twenty rods distant. Stealthily he entered the back door, and silently approached the room occupied by his wife and her mother, hirs. Long. Both were evidently sound asieen, as the first sound heard by hiss Ludolph. who occupied a room up stairs, was the firing of shots with a revolver, fired rapidly in succession. Both were shot through the ody, in the region of the heart, and justantly killed. Not a shriek or groan was heard to escape, but a terrible silence succeeded the reports of the revolver. Miss Ludolph, hearing the shots, and ignorant of the cause thereof, nastily threw a wrapper over her person and lescended the stairs. The moment Page espied per he fired again and again, each ball taking person. Not satisfied with this and fearful that life was not extinct, after she had fallen to the floor, he frantically seized a chair and belabored her body until, like in death, she lay insensibly on the floor. The deed was one of devilish premeditation. The tearful tragedy was committed, and he was too cowto tace the consequences. To hide all traces of the terrible affair, he set fire the build ing and fled the scene.

The heat of the burning building brought Miss Ludolph partly to her senses, and on her hands and knees she succeeded in effecting I escape from a terrible death in the flames conflagration attracted the attention of neighbors, and from all parts men were soon hurrying to the scene of the tragedy. From the incoherent statements of the wounded girl, the neighbors at least received an inkling of the errible truth, and at the risk of their own lives they succeeded in recovering the charred and crisped bodies of the unfortunate women. Although an effort was made to save the building, it proved futile, and only a mass of ashes now remain on the site where the fearful scene

After the first feeling of horror had somewhat subsided, men hurried in every direction to give the alarm, and, if possible, effect the capture of the murderer. Up to the latest information,

# this had, however, not yet been effected.

PERSONNEL OF THE MURDERER. C. F. Page, the demon who committed this fearful act, is a man of about 28 years of age. He is of a light complexion, and about five feat ten or eleven inches in height. He is a jewelle by trade, and a short time before he perpetrated the flendish crime—to avoid the consequences of which he now flies from the avenging sword justice-worked at his trade in the village of Valparaiso. For the past twelve or months, however, he has led the life of an itinerant peddler, who hawks his wares from door to loor. By habits either of industry and application, or pinching penuriousness, he had succeeded in amassing considerable of this world's goods, and was accounted among his acquaint ances as a man possessed of a competence, if not endowed with absolute wealth.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, four hours before the commission of the crime, Page called at the rooms of the most prominent photographic artist in the village of Valparaiso, and inquired of the proprietor of the establishment as to whether he had any photographs or negatives of him in his proposition. of him in his possession. At that hour of the night the artist did not feel inclined to look for either one or the other any great length of time, and he informed Mr. Page that he had not ither of the articles he desired in his possession. But on the following morning, after the sad news had been received, and when the wails of lamentation were mingled with shricks of ven-geance, the operator instituted a minute search, and discovered that he had a negative in his rooms, from which pictures have been taken, and have since been sent to the superintendent f police of this city, and also to the different detective agencies.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES. It does not seem possible that a monster capable of committing such an atrocious crime should have ever succeeded in captivating the affections of a being of the opposite sex, and of leading her to the hymeneal altar. Such, how-ever, was the case. Four years ago, C. F. Page was married, and a short time after the honeymoon had waned, he left the bride of his bosom, and went to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast in the El Dorade of the new world. Some time since he came back, and from that period his acquaintances have noticed that there were lomestic difficulties existing between himself and the woman he had sworn to love, cherish, and protect. The wife in a short time applied for a divorce, and the suit would have been determined during the present month.

The excitement in Porter county, as can well be imagined, is intensely rearful. If the fugitive should be captured at all within the reach of this infuriated populace, Judge Lynch would instantly be enthroned by acclamation.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE OFFICENS.

Before her marriage, which took place about four years since, at 17 years of age, Mrs. Page was considered the most beautiful girl in the country, and was the acknowledged belle of that section. Since her marriage she has ever main-tained the most amiable and pleasant relations with her neighbors, and was admired and esteemed by all who knew her. Her parents were also highly esteemed, and Mr. Long is one of the most respected, oldest, and wealthiest cuti-

CAUSE OF THE CRIME. The immediate cause which led to the com-mission of the tragic deed which has cast a pail over the community where it occurred, is not definitely known. It is supposed, however, that it was induced by certain ellegations in the bill filed for divorce. The unhappy victim of devillab malignancy, could she speak from the bloody shroud in which she is now en wrapped. might well exclaim-"Oh! may my fate

Give warning to our easy sex's ears, And strike them deaf to man's dissimulated love.'

### FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Fashions for January. From Le Follet.

The weather having at last become more seasonable, the winter materials decided upon and exhibited for the last two months are now brought into requisition. We are very glad to welcome the return of brocaded silks; there is hardly any dress more suitable for an elderly lady. Young ones have not yet adopted it,

except for tunics or portions of a dress.

Satin is also very much in favor for almost all purposes—fall or visiting dresses, mantles, and bonnets. There is scarcely any fabric so elegant to be reserved for totlets of ceremony, is now making its appearance for all kinds of occasions; and the velveteen, so fashionable last autumn is rapidly giving way to plush and poplin. The plush aresses and mantles en suite look

very elegant and seasonable; and require little or no trimming. The terry-velvet dresses are, in our opinion, more elegant, and decidedly more dressy. The silk or woollen reps are muci n use for morning dresses; moires, fayes, poultde-soie antiques still keeping much in favor. Stripes are still in the ascendancy, but are no

longer plain as formerly; they are formed by medallions or small patterns. Black is most fashionably worn, but grey and violet seem the favorite colors. Several beautitul shades of blue have appeared. Very little green is seen, excepting for in-door wear. Fur is very much worn as trimming, the species preferred being Astrachan, sable, chinchilla, martin, miniver, and squirrel; the two latter being preferred for young ladies and children.

Grebe is also in great favor, as are most kinds feather trimming. Lace is, of course, kept for in-door and evening wear. Grelot and the nille fringes are much used as ornaments: vets worked with beads or embroidered in floss silk likewise make most elegant addition to a toilette. For evening wear, satius and silks are much worm; but for joung ladies who dance, lighter materials are considered preferable such as gauze, nets, tariatanes, or tulles, worn over silk or satin underskirts. The usual trimmings for these dresses are ruches, beads, and

Many young girls wear foulard tunies and orselets over muslin bodies and skirts. This forms a very pretty, young, and by no means expensive dress. With two or three muslin dresses with low and high bodies, a young lady can make a very nice appearance tarough the winter evenings, either for demi-toilettes or small dances, as with the addition of a silk or foulard corselet, and plastron, the toilette is omplete, and can be constantly diversified.

Haroly any alteration worth mentioning has taken place in the form and trimmings of the mantles worn this month. They are still orna-mented with small bands of fur, and have long, handsome guides at the back of the neck. The long, hanging sleeves are likely to come into great favor for cloaks, especially if made of velvet or satin.

If the mantle is of velvet or satin, trimmed with fur or feathers, the muff is invariably made to correspond. We do not see many shawls. but those are never worn triangularly as they used to be, but always folded straight like a scarf. We do not consider that at all an elegant fashion; but as the mode, it is our duty to

A few attempts have been made to introduce some very ugly forms for bonnets, but those at present in wear—the "Catalane" and the "Laun-balle"—are so very becoming and elegant that we sincerely trust that they will not be re-

Crinoline, in spite of all the abuse and prognostications against it, is still worn. The form is very much altered, but the skirt, let it be of what material it may, invariably has a few steels, but only round the bottom. For out-door wear, with the short dresses, a small, round crinoline is worn (no lady ever attempts to appear in a short dress without one). With an in-door or evening dress the crincline is long behind, and made with a train. Linen collars and cuffs, with medallions of lace, are much worn; very fine tatting is also much in favor for this purpose.

The hats worn are exactly the same as those introduced last month, and are ornamented in the same manner, the materials being generally velvet, felt, or beaver.

There is an endless variety of lace and muslin bodies, both high and low, intended to be worn with corselets. Some are exceedingly clogant none more so than those formed of alternate medallions of lace and satin stitch embroidery. We have seen several very clegant muslinand lace peplums, also, some of the black figured net with lattice work of colored velvet, or black velvet spotted with colored beads,

One peplum basque shown to us was formed of black velvet, about four inches deep, planted so as to form five points, that in the middle of the back being much the deepest. These points were surrounded on both sides with white lace, and ornamented with small medallions.

Gloves for evening wear are invariably long, and there has been some slight idea of introducing long black lace mittens for young ladies' o mi-toilet wear. We wish this fashion success. but do not think it will take any stand until the spring, for which season it is decidedly more suitable. The coiffure of flowers, brooch, back-comb, and carrings, worn to correspond with the dress, are exceedingly pretty when worn by young ladies, but are totally unsuitable after a certain age.

### ANTEDILUVAIN IDEAS OF OLD BOURBON

Letter from Clement L. Vallandigham,

Letter from Clement L. Vallandigham,
DAYTON, Ohio, January 3.—As to your first inquiry, Congress, in my opinion, has no more constitutional power to "territorialize" the "seceded
States" (so called) than to make Territories of Ohio
or Wisconsin. Neither has any other department
of the bederal Government, nor all department
combined. The States made the Federal Government in the beginning, but now the fable of Saturn
is reversed, and the child devours the parent
As to your second inquiry—the probable "result
if the radical scheme be carried out or attempted"
—pardon me a little Latin:—"De Curthagene satius
eat silere quam parum dicere." Only general results,
at the most, can be foreseen by the wisest of mortals, and in these dark times, when every lesson of
history, and every law of God, of man, of political
economy, and of finance, seems to be croken
with impunity; and when either folly or
treachery, or cowardice, or all three together, thwart the wisest, most honest,
most patriotic plans for the public good. I have
ceased even to speculate as to the future, much less
do I venture to prophesy. Yet I think that had the
programme for the political campaign of 1866, as
agreed upon formally at Washington in April and
Maylast been benestly, courage ously, and vigorously
carried out instead of peine set aside for that agreed upon formally at Washington in April and May last been benestly, courage outsly, and vigorously carried out, instead of neing set aside for that combination of precured abortion and accidental miscarriage, the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, we should have had as great a victory in the fall elections as we suffered decisive defeat. As it is, I fear that the last hope of the reaction perished then, and that the "Great American Revolution of 1861" must now go on unchecked, till either it shall have overturned totally in form, as already substantially in fact, that grand old federal republic which our lathers set up; substituting in its stead imperialistic despoilsm, under the shadow of the name and form in there set up; substituting in its stead imperialistic despotism, under the shadow of the name and form and the cant of free institutions; or have precipitated a counter revolution, through which, by the expiation of fire and blood and suffering, it may be, the American people shall recover that light, free, cheap system of government which they so eagerly and recklessly have thrown away. All this, indeed, was implied by the late civil war for the Union, when it commenced; and I, for one, have no new quarrel with radicalism and its exponents for striving to attain the natura', legitimate, and inevitable results of changing our system from a government of consent to a government of coercion or force. At the same time I am not prepared to compete with them in the race of radicalism; and if I were, I should aim at that which alone could command success—to "out-herod Herod"

ism; and if I were, I should aim at that which alone could command success—to "out-herod Herod" and go at one bound so far beyond its present demands that even Republican radicalism would stand ashast. I should "cut under" so deep that no "lower deep" could be tound or fathomed. For, in good sooth, I am not one of those who delude themselves with the vain notion that by yielding one-half the other can be made secure. Such "sop: to Cerberus" never silence the triple-headed dog of favaticism. And there is but one way to deal with a revolution—either to go with it totally, and ahead of it, or fight it every inch and crush it. We a revo ution—either to go with it totally, and ahead of it, or fight it every inch and crush it We nitherto have not so lought the battle, and, by consequence, we have gone down be ore the bold, d ashing charge of the BlackKinght with his visor up. And so it has ever, been; and so it will ever be, world without end. I cannot add Amen; it "sticks in my throat" For still I would remember the sublime old Roman maxim, and never despair of the republic; for even now, with more than eight hundred millions of paper money, having no other basis than credit upon credit, four ply, and a taxation. State credit upon credit, four ply, and a taxation, state am not sure that a "blessed stranding" in the way of

salvation of the ship in her last luren. For, as M. Guizot, in his "History of Cromwell," profoundly observes, "It is by exhaustion and necessity that God imposes justice and good sense upon nations."

Meantime, however, deriving such satisfaction—
and it is both great and sweet—as springs from the
recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United
States convicting Abraham Lincoln and his administration of high crime against the Constitution,
and public and private liberty Legenge movel. and public and private liberty. I confine myself chiefly—having no cabbage garden to cultivate, especially during the present cold snap—to the studies and labors of my profession, and am content just now to look on in politics and await with faith and patience the work of "time, the corrector and average." Two suggestions only I would

inance might not at any moment prove the very

make, most respectfully :-First. Ought we not forthwith to begin to agitate for a convention of all the states to meet and adjust upon the basis of the fundamental principles of the old Constitution and Union, the new and momentous questions, and the altered condition of things arising out of the late war; and if five "bargain" which our fathers made for the sake of seuring a Union and Federal Government at all, is to be set asidefunder pretense of establishing exact justice and coulty and States are to be deal's with as the and equity, and States are to be dealt with as the mere creatures of the Federal will and pleasure, and divided, consolidated, and moulded to suit the fashion of the normand the interests of those who can secure and hold the power, is it not a good time now to demand that the gross injourty of the pre-sent Senatorial representation should give way to equity before the law," and that is resettling great question of suffrage upon the theory of "im-partiality," three millions of "Yankees" shall no longer be permitted to vote twelve Senators, while to vote but two? Would New England, think you,

Second. Without a single representative man, to whom all defer, in any department of the Federal Government, or any State Government in the North or West, and without even a general committee, always in session and having the confidence of the party, and therefore without any means to give uniformity, concert, and promptitude to the opinions and actions of the Democratic party upon the sud-den and very grave questions which, in the midst of a revolution every day brings forth to perplex and divide. What that party needs most now, is it not a divide. What that party heeds most now is it had a first-class daily newspaper, say at Washington —ike the old Washington Globe-secure on its pecuniary toundation, totally democratic in its politics, controlled by no clique, dependent only on the Democratic masses for support, the reflex of their sentiments, devoted heartly to their interests, and edited by some one or more of the statesmen of the country having an established national reputathe country having an established national reputa-tion, and in whose ability and integrity alike the people have full confidence? Cut off by fanaticism and revolutionary hate from every other public em-ployment, what but want of capital can forbid the representative public men of the Democratic party from connecting themselves with the "Fourth Esfrom connecting themselves with the "Fourth Estate"—a department in politics quite as honorable and as full of dignity, more potential, too, and far more lucrative oftentimes, than any official station, even when fairly gained, and as to the last especially, when honestly filled.

C. L. VALLANDIGAAM.

# General Meade's Letter.

The following is the letter of General Meade alluded to in our despatches from Montreal day or two since:-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 9, 1887.—Rev. Philip Wood Loosemore, Acting Secretary, Montreal—Str:-I regret most sincerely that my duties and engagements will not permit me to be present at the annual public meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, to be held at Montreal on the 16th instant, and to which you have been so kind as to favite me by your note of the 4th

I should have been very glad if circumstances had allowed me to avail myself of your compli-mentary invitation to have shown by my presence the interest I take in the work of the Church, and particularly my earnest desire that peace and good-will should reign along the border; and, although only an unworthy layman, it would have been a great pleasure to me to meet the distinguished churchmen who will assemble on that occasion.

May I ask you to convey these sentiments to the Central Board, and believe me to be, Dear Sir, most truly yours, George G. Meade, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

# THIRD EDITION THE LATEST NEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

No Decisive Action by Present Congress.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS

General Logan's Opinion

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.

The Deering Murder Re-enacted.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The Great Snow Storm.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Latest Local News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING THEEGRAPH.] Washington, January 21. The Storm.

The snow storm that visited us ast night raged fearfully until daybreak. The railroads are all blocked up. Members of Congress appeared enveloped in every conceivable raiment at the Capitol to-day.

The Vetoes.

The President has nearly completed his veto messages of the bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado. These messages will be delivered probably on Thursday. The bills will then be passed promptly by both Houses, the Presi dent's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Potomas is entirely closed. A large number of vessels remain below the city ice-bound. Some have been so embargoed for a week past,

The Impeachment. No decisive measures looking to the impeachment of the President, will be adopted by the present Congress. The whole matter will be turned over to the Fortieth Congress, because that body is fresh from the people, and will be more likely to act in accordance with popular desires than the present.

General John A. Logan

is here, and advises that the impeachment question be referred to the Fortieth Congress. He seems to think that the President will be removed by that body, and Mr. Johnson fears a similar result, and is acting more cautiously than ever before.

# From Europe by Steamship.

New York, January 21 .- The steamship City of New York, from Queenstown January 10, arrived to-day.

The London Times of January 9 says:-It is now left for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accept arbitration or not. The great question is, of course, the Alabama depredations. It thinks the law officers of the two countries could, in a very few hours, frame a perfectly satisfactory statement, and believes that Lord Stanley, in making the proposal declined by Russell, will be supported by public opinion.

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, and shipwrecks, and deaths from cold and starvation.

The students lately arrested in Paris for holding an illegal meeting have been condemned, one of them to fifteen years' imprisonment.

General Montebello has been nominated for Senator. The Prussian Government will not supersede

the public functionaries in the annexed provinces, and they will shortly take the oath of allegiance. Three ukases have been issued by the Empe-

ror of Russia concerning Poland. One places her finances under Russian direction, the second regulates postal affairs and subordinates them to Russia, and the third divides Poland Into five instead of ten Provincial Governments, and gives faller power to the Governors and former local guards.

# From New Orleans.

NEW OBLEANS, January 20 -The remains of General Albert Sidney Johnson will be taken to Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, for final interment.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 21.—Stocks duli and weak.
Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 1024; Cauton Company, 46;; Eric, 61; Cleveland and Toledo, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88;; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 77; New York Central, 108; Cumberland preferred, 80; Virginia 5s, 57; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 128; U. E. Five-twenties of 1862, 107; 40 1863, 106; do. 1868, 106; Ten-forties, 99; Seventhrites, 104; Sterling, 9; sight Exchange, 10; Gold, 1864.

# THE PRIZE RING.

Fights to Come Off in the South-Bill Davis and Ned Burnett-Duffy and Joyce-Carey and King, Etc.

New Obleans, January 14.—An arrangement has been made by which a mill is to take place in two weeks' time between Ned Burnett, of this city, and Bill Davis, of St. Louis, for \$500 a side. Davis recently arrived from Texas, where he was working at a trade. He came here expressly to fight and to train for this mill. It may be remembered that Davis fought not a long time ago with McCool, and was beaten. Another set-to is to come off soon between Duity, of St. Louis, and Pete Joyce, of this city.

It is said that a man named Carey, from Texas, is now here trying to get up a fight with Tom King.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster—Messrs. T. B. Dwight and John O'Byrne, Prosecuting Attorneys.—Messrs. John Gotorth and William G. McCauley for the defense. This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bastian, charged with the killing of James T. Harmer, was called for trial. In the exercise of the right of challenges on each side, the regular panel of jurors was ex-hausted, leaving eight in the box; the Commonwealth then made a motion to have the Sheriff to draw 125 names, from which to draw 25 jurors, allowing for conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment—it being given out as the intention of the Commonwealth to press for a verdict of murder in the first degree. Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and

Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Edward W. Carr vs. Louisa B. Carr. Decree modified, in accordance with the opinion of the Court. Hannis vs. Hazlett. Argued. Nisi Prius—Judge Strong,—Executors of John Brock, to use of John Welsh, vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on

a policy of fire insurance on premises No. 240 North Delaware avenue. Defense, that another more risky business was entered into, which was not covered by the policy. On trial.

Common Pleas-Judge Allison.—Sterling & Frank vs. Gustave Sieberling. An action to re-

cover arrears of rent. Defense, that the de-fendant did not have possession of the premises, and that plaintiffs locked the door against him, and kept him out. On trial. District Court-Judge Strond, Osborn Conrad,

to the use of William Davies, vs. Lewis R. Broomall. An action on a bond. Defense, payment. On trial. District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Minor children of Daniel McLaugulin, deceased, by their Guardian, vs. Mary Ann Tully. An action of ejectment. On trial.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ? Monday, January 21, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing; 1074 was bid for old 5-20s; 1044 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 107% for 6s of 1881; 99% for 10 40s; and 104% for June and August 7:30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100%, and old do.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 511@511, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railread at 56@56], a decline of &; and Norristown at 62, no change. 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 29 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill: 60 for Lehigh Valley: 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 15 for Catawissa common; 294 for preferred do.; 304 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 108 for Fourth National; 235 for North America; 1514 for Philadelphia; 1354 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56# for Commercial; 324 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 312 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; and 574 for Common-

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 50; Hestonville at 14, a decline of 4; and Union at 41, no change: 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Pifteenth; 30 for Sprace and Pine; and 26 for Grard College. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common:

54 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal

preferred; 13 for Susquebanna Canal; and 565 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1364; 11 A. M., 136#: 12 M., 136#: 1 P. M., 136#, an advance of on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Egbert.....

FIRST BOARD \$5000 Read mt 6s lts. 90; 100 sh Reading...3d 518 \$1000 PaR 2d mt 6s. 97 7 sh do.trnsf.lts 512 \$400 City 6s new... 100; 100 sh do...... 512 4 sh Norristown. 62 50 sh Penna R. 565 15 sh Hest'v..... 15 100 sh do..... 562 15 sh Hest'v..... 15 100 sh do...... 56 46 sh Union Pas.R. 41 200 sh do..... 56 -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1364 @1363; Silver & and & 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 163; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 153; do., October, 1864, 143; do., December, 1864, 133; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1074@108; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1074@108; do., 1864, 1054@106‡; do., 1865, 1054@106‡; do., 1865, 1054@106‡; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 991@991; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044@1041; do., 2d series, 1044@1041; 3d eries, 104 @104; Compounds, December, 1864,

Philadelphia Trade Reports

MONDAY, January 21 .- Trade was partially suspended to-day, owing to the almost impassable concition of the streets, and the attendance at the Corn Exchange was very slim. Trade was excessively dull in all departments, and for Flour the demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$800 8 75 for superfine, \$9:010 75 for extra, \$11 50:012-75 for Northwestern extra family, \$12,214 for Penusylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14-75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at 87-25 P bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we prote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3-10; Southern de, at 83 100r8 20; and white at 83 20m3-40. Rec is held at \$1-36@1-87 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvanis. In Corn very little doing. Sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 97@9 cc. for Pennsylvania, and \$1 for Southern. Out; are steady at 55@59c.

Nothing doing in Batiey or Mait. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are neminal